

1. *kerasphoron*, nom. nov.

= *Reduviolus rubritinctus*, Kirkaldy, nec Blackburn. The latter has the incrassate antennæ, but as the head spines are not mentioned it cannot yet be included in *Milu*. *M. kerasphoron* is very much like *R. sharpiannus*, Kirkaldy, in pattern.

SUMMARY :

- Sephora criniger* (White.)
Nesocymus (n.g.) *calvus* (White).
Nesomartis (n.g.) *psammophila*, n. sp.
Orthæa nigriceps (Dallas).
O. periplanios, sp. nov.
Triatoma rubrofasciatus (DeGeer).
Zelus peregrinus (Kirkaldy).
Milu (n.g.) *kerasphoron*, sp. n.

NOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICAN HEMIPTEROUS FAUNA.

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While preparing his account of the Homoptera of Central America (*Biologia Centrali Americana*, Rh. Hom. II), Mr. Distant must have neglected to refer to the third part of Stal's "Analecta hemipterologica" (1869, Berlin Ent. Zeit., XIII, 225-42), as he has omitted mention of four species therein described; these are as follows:

Aphrodisias (= || *Compsoptera*) *cacica*, Stal; *Acmonia anceps*, Stal; *Cyrpoptus nubeculosus*, Stal, and *C. ferruginosus*, Stal, all from Mexico.

In the *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), XVIII, 193 (1906), Mr. Distant twice quotes his genus "*Amilavaca*" (as a syn. of *Echetra*); this was, however, originally written *Amalivaca*.

In the same volume of the "Biologia" Dr. Fowler has redescribed *Scolops*, Germ., under the name of *Ornithissus*, incorrectly placing it in the Issidæ. *S. Cockerelli* seems to be a good species (p. 122).

I have not seen specimens, but the descriptions and figures, as well as comparison with *Mistharnophantia*, Kirkaldy, lead me to believe that *Hypancylus*, Fowler (p. 114), is a Poekillopterine, not an Issine.

Of the two Fulgoroids considered uncertain by Dr. Fowler, *Rhotala* is an Achiline, while *Syntames* is a Derbid, his *delicatus*, var. *chiriquensis* (p. 139), being a good species.

In the Cicadidæ, Mr. Distant's new name of *Germari* (p. 140) for *Proarna* || *grisea* (Germar) is unnecessary, as on his own showing there are other names available. The insect should probably be known as

Proarna invaria (Walker). Mr. Distant has copied the mistake into his Catalogue of Cicadidæ.

The second volume of the Homopterous part ends very abruptly at p. 316, in the middle of a sentence; this was published in August, 1903!

In the Heteroptera (Vol. II.) Mr. Champion has confused under one generic name, *Lutevopsis*, two distinct genera.

Lutevopsis, type *longimanus*, Champ., has a few large spines on the fore femora, and the hind femora extend much farther than the abdomen posteriorly, and are not pilose; the tegmina are not picturate.

Panamia, gen. nov., type *ornata* (Champ.), is somewhat allied to *Ploiariodes*, White, but has no scutellar spines; it has no large spines on the fore femora, the hind femora do not extend farther posteriorly than the abdomen, and are lightly pilose; the tegmina are picturate.

The head and pronotum are also very different in the two genera.

Since the publication of Bulletin IV of the Div. Ent. H. S. P. A., I have received Melichar's fine Monograph of the Issinæ, and have been able to confirm the two Issines noted by me from Arizona.

(1) *Bruchomorpha mormo*, Kirk., is allied to *B. pallidipes*, Stal, but is concolorous except part of the legs (duly described).

(2) *Picumna ovatipennis* (Walker) may be confirmed.

1. *Plinthærus mexicanus*, Spinola, 1850, Mem. Soc. Ital. Modena, XXV (sep. p. 115). This genus is treated by Stal, in discussing the Ethiopian forms, as a homonym of *Ptyelus*, Lep. and Serv. I cannot identify *P. mexicanus* with any of the Cercopidæ enumerated by Fowler.

2. The use of *Tetigonia* in Hemiptera has been objected to by Jacobi (in his current works) as being preoccupied by *Tettigonia* in Orthoptera. I cannot agree, especially as Geoffroy does not refer to Linneus's genus; even then, however, Jacobi's new name, *Tettigoniella*, would fall before *Cicadella*, Latreille, 1817 (Cuv. Règne An., III, '06), of which the *Tettigonia* of Olivier and Germar is the typical subgenus, as stated by Latreille himself.

3. *Microcentrus*, Stal, 1869, = *Phaulocentrus*, Fowler, 1896. Stal gives *caryæ* (Fitch) as the type of his Membracid genus. Fowler rarely cites types for his genera, but as *caryæ* is the first mentioned, it may be taken as the type.

4. In the B. C. A. Hom., II, Fowler refers to the *Achilius bicinctus*, Spinola, redescribes and figures what he supposes to refer to it.

I do not believe that Spinola's species really refers to *Colgorma* (= *Rudia*); Stal was uncertain. Fowler's *bicinctus* can scarcely be the

same as Spinola's, as the venation is too discordant. Spinola's figures are mostly excellent, and there is no reason to force his South American form to fit an at least superficially different Central American. I therefore propose *Colgorma Fowleriana*, n. n., for *Rudia bicincta*, Fowler, not = *Achilius bicinctus*, Fowler.

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE CONOPIDÆ OF NEBRASKA.

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1. CONOPS, Linné.

1. *Conops brachyrhynchus*, Macquart.—Specimens from West Point, Lincoln and Meadow, Nebraska, which agree with the description, except that the cheeks and facial grooves are slightly darkened in some of the specimens. There is also a variation in size, the specimens being from 8 to 12 mm. in length.

2. *Conops fronto*, Williston.—Numerous specimens from Glen, Sioux County, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Haigler, McCook and Pine Ridge, Nebraska. Common in northwestern Nebraska in the fall.

3. *Conops xanthopareus*, Williston.—Numerous specimens from Lincoln, West Point and Glen, Sioux County, Nebraska. Common in the eastern and in the north-western part of the State in August and September. This is the first record of its being taken this far west.

2. PHYSOCEPHALA, Schiner.

1. *Physocephala affinis*, Williston.—Specimens from West Point and Glen, Sioux County, Nebraska, which show considerable variation in the frontal stripes, markings of cheeks and wings, and length of the ultimate segment of the fourth vein. The cheeks in two specimens are entirely brown.

2. *Physocephala marginata*, Say.—Two specimens from Lincoln, one from Weeping Water, and one from West Point, Nebraska, which answer to the description, except that the specimens from Lincoln and Weeping Water are about 15 mm. in length. The specimen from West Point is smaller, and slightly lighter in colour. Formerly recorded from Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

3. ZODION, Latreille.

1. *Zodion fulvifrons*, Say.—Numerous specimens from Lincoln, West Point, Halsey, Cedar Bluffs and Glen, Sioux County, Nebraska, which show great variation in size and coloration. Very common over the entire State.